

## ITALO-AMERICAN MARRIAGES PERILOUS

French Lawyer Takes Up the Case of Lulu Davis Moschini in Rome.

### ETRUSCAN ART THEORIES

Prof. Marthe, an Italian Expert, Differs From Prof. Hempi on the Indo-European Issue.

PARIS, March 23.—The case of Vittorio Moschini, the wealthy Italian Deputy who is trying to get rid of his wife, who was formerly Miss Lulu Davis of Austin Tex., again illustrates the danger of international marriages unless they are safeguarded by expert legal advice. As divorce does not exist in Italy, Moschini seeks to get rid of his wife by bringing a separation suit, to make absolute a provisional separation granted in April, 1911, and a suit for the nullification of the marriage based on technical irregularities in the identification papers of Miss Lulu Davis at the time of their marriage.

When the Italian lawyers persuaded Moschini's wife to leave Rome last June she visited Trouville and then came to Paris, where she underwent a severe operation for appendicitis, which was performed by Dr. Cuneo, one of the two leading surgeons of the city. Dr. Cuneo became interested in her story and advised her to consult Avocat Delhoumeau, who as secretary of the League for the Defense of Individual Liberty readily undertook to assist her gratis.

Maitre Delhoumeau has just returned from a week's investigation at Rome, where he assured himself that Signora Moschini was received in the highest society, being a friend of Senator Greppe, the dean of the world's diplomats; Prince Casafra and the Marquis Rudini, and that she took part in the exclusive Rome fox hunt. M. Delhoumeau, who guaranteed payment of Signora Moschini's bills at hotels in Trouville and Paris in order to obtain the release of her effects, told the correspondent of THE SUN that he had advised her to return to Rome and face the possibility of arrest, which was threatened before she left Italy. He said he was glad to take up the case on principle. He added:

"What Signora Moschini's past history was I do not know, but I am certain that nothing can be alleged against her since her marriage. On the other hand, Signor Moschini has used his influence as Deputy to have the legal formalities hurried over by allowing the marriage to be hastily performed without the knowledge of his relatives. At the same time he used his wealth to engage twenty-seven leading lawyers, leaving her practically none to choose from. I do not hesitate to say that she was induced to come to Paris in the hope that she would commit some act to strengthen her husband's case. Moschini engaged detectives in Paris to watch her continually.

"The alimony, the reduction of which Moschini is now seeking," continues Maitre Delhoumeau, "was never paid punctually. The American Embassy in Paris is unable to help Signora Moschini owing to the fact that her marriage made her an Italian citizen, while the Italian Government is not eager to press proceedings against a powerful Deputy. I should certainly have applied to the Washington Government for some action if an attempt had been made to arrest Signora Moschini on her return to Rome, as I cannot believe that an American woman by marrying a foreigner loses all claims on her original nationality.

"Moschini," said Maitre Delhoumeau, "supports his demands for the nullification of the marriage by his wife's use of the name Davis, although her mother's name was Swin. This is explained by the fact that her mother married a second time. He also alleges that she was known as Olga Allen and that she used a document in which Etienne Pini is given as the name of her father. She explains that Pini was a friend of hers and allowed the use of his name in order to save time when she was obtaining a passport."

Avocat Delhoumeau showed the correspondent the pleadings which had been presented to the tribunal in behalf of Signora Moschini by her Italian counsel, which could not be printed in a non-Latin newspaper. They depict the sudden and overwhelming love of the middle aged Deputy for the young and beautiful American woman, and declare that long persuasion was required to win her consent to marry him. The sudden death of the fierce flame and her cruel realization that it was not a wife he wanted but an ornament for his household resulted in angry scenes before the servants.

When the correspondent showed Prof. Marthe the articles in THE SUN on Etruscan discovery he smiled in a pleasant manner and replied that they interested but did not astonish him. He continued: "You have devoted much time to the subject. I am aware that his opinion is diametrically opposed to mine in maintaining that the Etruscan belongs to the Indo-European family. He upholds a theory held by many savants before him without being able to prove it. No result was ever obtained from this theory."

The correspondent asked Prof. Marthe if he was acquainted with Prof. Hempi's works on the subject. He replied: "I only know what has appeared in the newspapers and reviews. Knowing his methods, it is sufficient that I cannot agree with him. He sent me a pamphlet this summer. I read it most attentively and confess that it left me far from convinced. I might add that I had an advantage in more legible inscriptions for studying than he had."

Asked how he began his studies in Etruscan he replied: "It is longer than that. I began studying Etruscan tombs and other antiquities about 1880. I felt urged to seek an interpretation, and after studies in Rome and Athens published a pamphlet in 1884 on Etruscan art. I won a prize offered by the Academy of Inscriptions with a larger volume in 1889. I afterward became Latin professor and studied ancient Latin. Believing the Etruscan to be the Italian language, I searched for connections between the Etruscan and Latin.

"Thus for years I followed Prof. Hempi's theory, but have never obtained a definite result. One day the idea occurred to me that certain inflections which were taken for forms of conjugations were suffixes of some form of declension. I believed I could see these suffixes were the same for verbs as for substantives. I sought the language where this was the case and found it in the Finno-Ugric group. Then I sought the grammatical

peculiarities of these tongues and found two remarkable ones.

"The first was the use of a negative auxiliary to replace negation. The second was the employment of a suffix to express possession. I found the same uses in the Etruscan, and thereupon noted that certain words whose meaning could almost certainly be guessed from the inscriptions were found in the Finno-Ugric. Then I reasoned that since the Etruscan has a Finno-Ugric appearance, let us assume that it is so. Then I composed a hypothetical dictionary, always bearing in mind the Finno-Ugric phonetics. I also composed a grammar in accordance with everything that could be learned about the oldest Finno-Ugric grammar. "I applied to this tests and found I could translate and in every text the same words could be employed in the same sense. The same grammatical text could be employed in giving natural consecutive translations. I must confess that really to follow my process it would be necessary to wait seven months, when my book of 600 pages giving complete words in Etruscan, a short grammar, translations of inscriptions, commentaries and a dictionary will perhaps convince Prof. Hempi that one of us must be wrong. I do not think it is I."



WINDOW SMASHING RAID OF THE SUFFRAGETTES IN LONDON.

### HIS ASHES IN DISPUTE.

Two Claimants for Relic of Early Free Thinker Offered in Paris.

PARIS, March 14.—A man named Proustau, living in humble circumstances at Tours, has offered the Paris Municipal Council a marble urn, shaped like an old time lantern, which is said to contain the ashes of Etienne Dolet, who was burned in the sixteenth century as a freethinker and whose monument is to be seen in the Place Maubert, Paris. The urn, covered with a pewter top, has the following inscription on it: "The ashes of the martyr E. Dolet. His friends in France. Year 1544. M. B. Marguerite D. P. On the top are the names of the three towns, Amboise, Paris, Lyon."

Proustau obtained the urn from his father, a laboring man who lived near the Chateau of Chambord, where he is believed to have found it. If genuine the ashes must have been collected after Dolet was burned and preserved by his friends.

Before the city authorities of Paris had time to pass upon the authenticity of the relic as a preliminary to accepting it, they received a letter signed "Eugene Dolet, the widowed Countess Prud'homme de la Bousiniere." The Countess describes herself as a direct descendant of Etienne Dolet and therefore the legal owner of his ashes. She explained that she is 13 years old and has a small annuity, enough to live on but not enough to let her do much for her grandson, Etienne Dolet, whose father was killed in the Transvaal war fighting as a volunteer with the Boers. She is willing to present the urn and ashes to the city if the city will pay her \$100 and pay Proustau \$10.

A committee of the council has been appointed to examine into the genuineness of the relic. The experts who have inspected the matter will no doubt be surprised if they find that the urn has not been opened, as a peasant's first idea on getting possession of such a find would be to see what it contained. The inscription will raise some doubts. "His friends of France" is a peculiar phrase in connection with a man who had no friends elsewhere. "Marguerite D. P." is presumably Marguerite de France, the Queen Margot of whom Dumas writes, as she was born six years after Dolet's death. Another Marguerite is the daughter of Francis I, who is not known to have protected Dolet. A third Marguerite is Marguerite de Valois, the sister of Francis.

Many historians hold that Dolet was not looked upon as a martyr to free thought until recent times, that he was condemned by Parliament on the complaint of a woman whose husband he had killed, and for selling prohibited books, the profits of which interested him far more than any heresies they contained, and that he was first hanged and then burned, so that the Paris statue representing him as being burned alive is historically incorrect.

## COUNT BONI MAY YET BREAK GOULD BOND

Evidence of "Lack of Consent" in the Marriage May Be Made Stronger.

### CAMORRA TRIAL VAGARIES

Restoring and Beautifying St. Peter's—Italy's Best Peace Terms for Turkey.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, March 23.—The decision of the Court of the Rota declining to annul the religious marriage of Count Boni de Castellane and the Duchess Talleyrand-Perigord, formerly Anna Gould, opens many questions of law and the interpretation of evidence, and it is possible that Count Boni's appeal to the tribunal of the Segnatura will be successful. The annulment of the marriage was refused

the territorial integrity of European Turkey.

It is likely that prolonged negotiations will follow. Italy will probably fix a time limit within which Turkey must accept and warn the Powers that at the expiration of this limit coercive measures will be taken to enforce peace. It is said that Russia will support Italy in any decisive action against Turkey.

The police have not decided whether Antonio Dalba, the youth who attempted to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel, is an individualist anarchist as he alleges, an agent of the Young Turks, an emissary of the Salonica committee or an ordinary criminal paid by anarchists or chosen by lot. The confusion of the police has been increased by the action of the Government in undertaking a separate investigation and the judicial authorities who are entitled to participate in the inquiry have added to the mess by an independent search for clues. Every newspaper in Italy is daily furnishing news of clues and contradicting others.

The names of suspicious foreigners are being published and their arrests recommended. Every tramp in Italy has been arrested. Many foreigners have been arrested but their names have been kept secret. The police yesterday ar-

## HOLLAND IS SLOWLY SINKING, ENGINEER SAYS

The Dutch, Though, Are Planning to Make New Land by Draining the Zuyder Zee.

### QUEEN MARY'S NEW SABLES

Gift From King George—A Surgeon's Qualifications—Aviation Getting Safer.

LONDON, March 14.—M. Blaupot ten Cate, writing in the *Ingenieur*, suggests that Holland is slowly sinking. His theory is based upon the subsidence of old Roman buildings. Such apparent subsidence is known in other countries, but in these cases it is probable that instead of the buildings sinking the surrounding or superposed soil has risen. The old Roman street that ran through London is now fifteen feet below Chesham. At Aosta in northwest Italy the Roman pavement of the Via Pretoria is from eight to ten feet below the present level of the ground. The Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris was formerly approached by a flight of steps, which have now disappeared. With regard to Holland, M. ten Cate says:

"A certain number of Roman edifices, the entrance to which must necessarily have been from the level of the ground when they were built in the first, second, or third century B. C., are now awash at high tide. An examination of the foundations shows that they have sunk from five to thirteen feet."

"In certain low lying plains of Holland that have been drained for long years the level of the ground has fallen a little over a foot in two centuries."

"Finally, the formation of the Zuyder Zee and of the Gulf of Jade, in northern Germany, leaves no room for doubt as to the subsidence of the soil in that part of Europe in fairly recent times."

But in spite of this gradual sinking of the soil of Holland the construction of the great works for the drying of the Zuyder Zee will not be allowed to cease. The Zuyder Zee covers 760 square miles. It is estimated that the construction of a dam across the mouth would cost \$18,375,000 and the process of draining another \$55,000,000.

The Prince of Wales is to join his father in his early morning ride in the row, but the Queen has decided not to allow Princess Mary to do so, as she does not want to have her daughter stared at, as would inevitably be her fate, while she is still so young.

"The way that children are encouraged to make themselves conspicuous," says one polite commentator, "is not only a social nuisance but bad for themselves, and it is to be hoped that the Queen's good sense may be emulated in a thousand other households."

Since her return from India Queen Mary has been wearing some magnificent sables. They were the coronation gift of King George.

The coat and muff are of picked Russian sable skins and are of as fine a quality as those of the Empress of Russia. It is said that for years the Queen had wished for these furs, but declined to possess them because of the expense. They reached her as a surprise, she knowing nothing about the order until the box containing them was opened.

Queen Mary is very economical with regard to her own things, and as Princess of Wales she wore for many seasons a favorite mink cape. Furs of a soft brown please her most and although ermine and miniver are exceptionally becoming to her she is said to dislike both.

Fashion is powerful, but it is also sensitive. Ten days ago the Dorothy bag was carried by thousands of women and girls in London. To-day few are to be seen, for the suffragettes have given the bag its death blow.

The window smashers found the Dorothy the most convenient kind of handbag in which to carry stones and hide hammers, and now the very sight of one in the streets is sufficient to make its owner an object of suspicion.

The political salon, run by a grande dame, which was once a potent factor in English politics, has long been dead, but English women still take an important and active part in politics. And they do not confine their intellectual activity exclusively to politics. The number of society women, for example, who are daily attending lectures in London is almost amazing.

The most erudite lectures at the London University have scores of fashionable women taking notes. The causeuses in various branches of French history and literature, of which two or three are held every afternoon at high fees, are attended by crowds of fashionable people who listen attentively. These causeuses are of a semi-public nature, but there are numerous private assemblies held in West End drawing rooms to hear instructive papers in French or German or to discuss seriously the leading topics of the day.

Sir Frederick Treves, whose fame as a surgeon has been worldwide for years, has just retired from his various official posts. He retired from active practice as a surgeon some time ago when his fame was at its height and long before there was any reason to apprehend any decay of his faculties, for he has only just celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday.

"I gave up," he explains, "not because I was by any means past work but simply because I had got tired of my work after twenty-six years of practice."

He was once asked what were the qualifications of an ideal surgeon. His reply was rather surprising. Genius, at all events, he declared, was not necessary.

"Genius," he said, "is some sort of neurosis—an uncalculated nervous disease. The few men of genius I have met were exceedingly impossible persons. They are certainly entirely out of place in the medical profession, where even cleverness is not to be encouraged. Indeed, of all desperately dangerous persons the 'brilliant' surgeon is the most lamentable. 'Cleverness' finds its proper field not in the operating theatre but at the Egyptian Hall, the well known establishment in Piccadilly where, until a few years ago, Maskelyne and Cook, the famous 'wizards,' performed their illusions.

At the general meeting of the French Aero Club M. Besancon, the secretary, read a report on the progress of aviation. With regard to the danger of flying he pointed out that in 1910 of twenty-nine fatal accidents ten occurred in France for a total distance flown of 800,000 miles, or one for every 80,000 miles. In 1911 there were seventy-one fatal accidents, twenty-six in France for a total of 1,000,000

miles flown, or one for every 80,000 miles, showing that fatal accidents have decreased by half, taking account of the distance covered.

The machines constructed in 1911 numbered 1,350, with a total horse-power of 80,000, as compared with 800 machines and 37,000 horse-power in 1910. Twelve thousand passengers were carried instead of 4,800, 18,000 trips across country were made instead of 8,000 and 30,000 hours were spent in the air as compared with 8,800.

The use of free balloons has not suffered by aeroplane competition, for from the Aero Club's park alone 413 ascents have been made as compared with 247 last year, and 1,245 persons have taken part in these ascents instead of 600. The total number of miles covered has been 45,979 as compared with 21,600, and the time occupied 2,678 hours instead of 1,523.

The details of the census taken on March 5, 1911, are now available for Paris and the Seine departments. The figures show that Paris has 80,039 houses, 1,123,634 families and a total population of 2,885,110.

Many severe things have been said of the inartistic qualities of man's dress in modern times, so that it comes as a pleasing surprise to hear a word spoken in its defence by no less an authority than Antonio de la Gandara, the portrait painter.

"In the first place," he says, "people dress very well in these days. Thus, as regards the men, think of their evening dress clothes! Admire the sober lines, the perfect harmony! One dazzling point alone in the whole costume, the white surface of a shirt front, and all else is black, nothing but black."

"Do you know anything more beautiful? Never, possibly, has man's dress been nobler. In a century's time, it will be said, 'With what perfect art men of that time used to dress.'"

M. de la Gandara is painting a portrait of Mme. Lina Cavalieri, in which the singer is wearing a kind of jupe-culotte, that oriental form of dress which was killed by ridicule and exaggeration before it had time to prove its capacity. The painter defended the choice of costume on the ground that "contemporary dress should always be used for portraits. No dressing up or old time disguises should be allowed."

No Mme. Cavalieri will appear at one of this year's salons in a now out of date dress.

### WON'T MAKE ARRESTS AT SEA.

German Shipowners in Congress Defy Courts—Americans in Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, March 23.—The congress of German ship owners ratified this week the decision of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to refuse to instruct its commanders to arrest passengers on wireless orders from the Foreign Office or judicial authorities. The decision is the outcome of the refusal of the captain of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to arrest an American passenger on a wireless order from a Berlin Judge.

The company supported the captain and issued instructions to its commanders that they had no legal powers of arrest and would be liable for the consequences of illegal action. Their duty was only to see to it that the passenger did not leave the ship before the arrival of the police. Representatives of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Justice who were present at the congress promised that where a captain made a mistake he would not be called to account.

The second dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce of Berlin in honor of its Hamburg members will be held at Hamburg on March 28. The Panama Canal will be the principal subject of discussion.

Flora Sakville-West, daughter of the former British Ambassador at Washington, will shortly appear here as a classical dancer.

J. B. Thayer, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and his son have gone to Lorraine to join Mrs. Thayer.

J. G. Thompson, the new American Deputy Consul-General, has arrived here. He succeeds J. G. Young, who goes to Genoa as Consul.

## CARD SHARPERS HAD BUSINESSLIKE WAYS

Surprising Revelations at Recent Trial for Swindling in Berlin.

### HAD A CLEARING HOUSE

Methods of a Band Shown in Letters Seized by the Police—Case of a Baron.

BERLIN, March 11.—One of the results of the card sharpening trial just concluded in Berlin is the discovery that the band of sharpers concerned carried on their operations in a systematic way and among other arrangements kept a sort of European clearing house for the receipt and distribution of their plunder.

The discovery of the latter fact, of their operations was made through the seizure of correspondence in the hands of a member of the band. From this appeared that the sharper who was under an obligation to remit his winnings to a certain address, where the money was divided in accordance with the previously agreed on.

In support of this view is the fact that promissory notes taken from the victims were never drawn in favor of the winning sharper, but passed to a third person, whose duty it then became to make the necessary arrangements for turning it into cash. To this end one of the confederates would pay, or rather pretend to pay, the winner the sum lost and take a promissory note for the same from the loser.

Evidence was given as to a typical case in which one of the band named Horvart, who represented himself as a Hungarian cavalry officer, won nearly \$5,000 from a German Baron whose acquaintance the band contrived to make in Venice. In this case the sharper, Bules, the chief, accused on trial in Berlin, generously took over the Baron's liability, paid Horvart the Baron's losses and got from the Baron a promissory note at three months date for the amount.

The note found its way to Berlin, where an agent, who was well acquainted with the Baron's financial situation, undertook to cash it. A characteristic letter from Bules to the agent was read in court. In this Bules wrote:

"Thank God we have earned some thousands of francs. In a hotel where the Baron was stopping and where the other gentlemen whom I serve also put up were some very fine rich people, with whom I can do as I will. The hotel proprietor is our good friend, but charges enormously. Still this does not matter as long as we are making money."

The great object of the band was to have the promissory notes renewed as this would form a legal recognition of the claims.

"Once the Baron," so ran one sentence in the seized correspondence, "agrees, if only once, to a prolongation, no protests on his part will be of any use."

There are probably half a dozen similar companies of swindlers at present at work on the continent of Europe, travelling separately or in small groups from one fashionable resort to another, living in the best hotels and enticing victims by their fine clothes, high sounding titles and manners which the simple minded or inexperienced consider charming. More often than not the attractive power of the band is strengthened by the presence with them of a woman accomplice.



Mlle. EDMEE CHANDON, ASTRONOMER.

### FRENCH WOMAN ASTRONOMER.

Miss Edmee Chandon First of Her Sex Appointed to Paris Observatory.

PARIS, March 14.—Miss Edmee Chandon, whose appointment as assistant astronomer at the State Observatory, Paris, was cable to THE SUN, has in her appearance and manners nothing of the bluestocking. She is of average height, lithe and slender, with pleasant eyes, which light up a face that is somewhat grave, as befits one who took first place in her final examinations in mathematics in 1900.

Miss Chandon was born in Paris. With her university distinctions she could have easily obtained a place as professor in a high school for girls, but from childhood she had always been attracted toward astronomy and as soon as possible she applied for admission as student at the observatory, where she has now been appointed assistant astronomer.

Miss Chandon is the first woman in France to receive an official appointment as astronomer. Miss Abba Klumpke, the well known astronomer, only has the privilege of using the Government observatory as a recognition of her services to science.